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The deaths of Wm. S. Pine, a member and P. R. Hoy, a correspondent, were announced.

The death on the 3rd inst. of ISAAC C. MARTINDALE, the Treasurer of the Academy, having been announced the following minute was adopted:—

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, in view of the sudden death of Mr. ISAAC C. MARTINDALE, its late Treasurer, expresses its profound regret thereat, and records its sense of the great service rendered by him in the faithful, laborious and efficient discharge of his duties as custodian of the Academy's funds.

As a naturalist Mr. Martindale won the confidence and respect of his fellow Academicians. He was regarded as one of the best analytical botanists in the United States. His knowledge of special American, European and Australian floras was very exact and wide. His herbarium was one of the standard collections of the country, frequently consulted by students of plants and always generously placed at the service of his fellow botanists.

As an entomologist he had acquired a good knowledge and a valuable collection of Lepidoptera. At his death he was the Vice-President of the American Entomological Society and Entomological Section of the Academy.

Mr. Martindale's relations to his associates were always most pleasant and helpful. His invariable courtesy, willingness to aid his fellow naturalists and his unselfish interest in the advancement of science and especially the prosperity of the Academy are here most cordially recognized and recorded.

*Metamorphism of Sedimentary Rocks.*—MR. JOS. WILLCOX stated that he had observed an example of the metamorphism of sedimentary deposits into crystalline rocks on an island in Rideau Lake, Canada, about 40 miles north of Alexandria Bay. At this locality the Laurentian granite is covered by gneiss rocks which in some cases appear like a coarse granite containing cleavable feldspar as large as an egg. The sedimentary origin of these gneiss rocks is indicated by many enclosed, smooth, round quartz pebbles some of which are more than two inches in diameter.

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JANUARY 10.

The President, GENERAL ISAAC J. WISTAR, in the chair.

Forty persons present.

Papers under the following titles were presented for publication:—

"On a now extinct species of Cyprinidæ," by Edw. D. Cope.

"On the Inheritance of Modifications due to the Disturbance of the Early Stage of Development in the Japanese Domesticated Races of Gold Carp," by John A. Ryder.

"The Vascular Respiratory Mechanism of the Vertical Fins in the Viviparous Embiotocidæ," by John A. Ryder.

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JANUARY 17.

The President, GENERAL ISAAC J. WISTAR, in the chair.

Fifty-three persons present.

Papers under the following titles were presented for publication :—

"Catalogue of the Crustaceans in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia," by Benjamin Sharp, M. D.

"Description of a New Species of Neotoma," by Witmer Stone.

Mr. CHAS. P. PEROT was elected Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Isaac C. Martindale.

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JANUARY 24.

The President, GENERAL ISAAC J. WISTAR, in the chair.

Fifty-nine persons present.

A paper entitled "New Species of North American Fungi from various localities," by J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, was presented for publication.

The deaths of Dr. J. S. Newberry and Sir Richard Owen, correspondents, were announced.

*The Forms of Edentulous Jaws in the Human Subject.*—Dr. HARRISON ALLEN demonstrated the peculiarities of the edentulous upper and lower jaws of the human subject. He held that the statement made that the jaws exhibit the result of uniform absorption of the alveolar processes was not true. The bone tissue which held the teeth in place being a complemental structure is indeed rapidly absorbed after the teeth are lost. But when the alveolar processes have disappeared, a secondary process of adaptive hyperostosis takes place. These statements relate in the main to the upper jaw, but the conclusions can be applied also to the lower jaw.

This adaptive process occurs in three regions, namely, that for the incisor teeth, that for the canine tooth and the first bicuspid tooth, and that for the second bicuspid tooth and the molar teeth. These